

Quiz 2026 Useful Lpi 010-160: Free Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample

Exam Name	LPI Linux Essential	
Exam Code	010-160 (version 1.6)	
Exam Duration	60 minutes	
Number of Questions	40	
Exam Format	• Multiple Choice	
	• Fill in the blanks	
Exam Cost	India	USD 88
	United States	USD 120
	United Kingdom	EUR 115
Requirements	Passing the Linux Essentials 010 exam	
Validity	Lifetime	
Exam Language	English, German, Japanese, Dutch,	
	Portuguese (Brazilian), Chinese	
	(Simplified), Chinese (Traditional)	

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What Are Major Areas Covered by 010-160?

If you're eyeing to take this exam soon, it's best to know the outline of the exam ahead of time. The topics discussed in the LPI 010-160 exam are the following:

Section 1: Master the basics of an open-source OS and the impact of Linux

It's recommended that we start with the history of Linux and its evolution over the years. This way, you'll have an idea of its development and recognition. Also, awareness of major open-source apps and software are substantial to your certification journey. Part of this includes your familiarity with open-source licensing such as Creative Commons, GPL, and BSD. Right after, you need to start working on your ICT skills so you'll be ready to enter the field of Linux with ease. Finally, here, you learn how to deal with password features, issues for privacy, and cloud computing & virtualization.

The LPI 010-160 (Linux Essentials Certificate Exam, version 1.6) Certification Exam is an excellent entry-level certification for individuals who want to start a career in Linux or enhance their technical skills. It covers a wide range of topics related to Linux and provides a solid foundation in the operating system. Obtaining this certification validates the skills and knowledge of candidates in Linux and opens up new job opportunities in the IT industry.

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Lpi Linux Essentials Certificate Exam - version 1.6 Sample Questions (Q55-

Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which command displays file names only and no additional information?

- A. `ls -alh`
- B. `ls -lh`
- C. `ls -l`
- D. `ls -nl`
- E. `ls -a`

Answer: E

Explanation:

Explanation

The `ls` command is used to list the files and directories in a given path. By default, the `ls` command displays only the file names, without any additional information. However, the `ls` command can also take various options to modify its output. For example, the `-l` option tells `ls` to display the long format, which includes the file permissions, owner, group, size, date, and name. The `-h` option tells `ls` to display the file sizes in a human-readable format, such as KB, MB, GB, etc. The `-a` option tells `ls` to display all files, including the hidden ones that start with a dot (.). The `-n` option tells `ls` to display the numeric user ID and group ID instead of the user name and group name. Therefore, the only option that does not add any additional information to the file names is the `-a` option. The command `ls -a` will display all the file names in the current directory, including the hidden ones, but nothing else. References:

* Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.1.1

* 2.1 Lesson 1 - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 6.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following commands creates an archive file `work.tar` from the contents of the directory `./work/`?

- A. `tar work.tar < ./work/`
- B. `tar -cf work.tar ./work/`
- C. `tar -create work.tgz -content ./work/`
- D. `tar --new work.tar ./work/`
- E. `tar work > work.tar`

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 57

What is true about links in a Linux file system?

- A. A symbolic link can only point to a file and not to a directory.
- B. A hard link can only point to a directory and never to a file.
- C. Only the root user can create hard links.
- D. A symbolic link can point to a file on another file system.
- E. When the target of the symbolic link is moved, the link is automatically updated.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

A symbolic link, also known as a symlink or soft link, is a special type of file that points to another file or directory by its name. A symbolic link can point to a file or directory on the same or different file system, as long as the target is accessible. For example, you can create a symbolic link to a file on a USB drive or a network share, as long as the device is mounted or the connection is established. However, if the target of the symbolic link is moved, renamed, or deleted, the link becomes broken and does not work. To create a symbolic link, you can use the `ln` command with the `-s` or `--symbolic` option, followed by the target name and the link name. For example, `ln -s /mnt/usb/file.txt link.txt` creates a symbolic link named `link.txt` that points to the file `file.txt` on the USB drive mounted at `/mnt/usb`.

The other options are not true about links in a Linux file system. A symbolic link can point to a directory as well as a file. A hard link, which is a direct reference to the same data as another file, can only point to a file and not a directory. A hard link cannot span

across different file systems, because it depends on the inode number, which is unique within a file system. When the target of the symbolic link is moved, the link is not automatically updated, but becomes broken. Any user can create hard links, as long as they have the permission to read and write the target file and the link directory.

References:

- * Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI)
- * Ln Command in Linux (Create Symbolic Links) | Linuxize

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which of the following directories contains information, documentation and example configuration files for installed software packages?

- A. /doc/
- B. /var/info/
- C. /usr/examples/
- **D. /usr/share/doc/**
- E. /etc/defaults/

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 59

When typing a long command line at the shell, what single character can be used to split a command across multiple lines?

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation

The backslash character () is used to escape the meaning of the next character in a command line. This means that the next character is treated as a literal character, not as a special character. For example, if you want to use a space in a file name, you can use a backslash before the space to prevent the shell from interpreting it as a separator. Similarly, if you want to split a long command line across multiple lines, you can use a backslash at the end of each line to tell the shell that the command is not finished yet. The shell will ignore the newline character and continue reading the next line as part of the same command.

For example, you can write:

ls -l/home/user/Documents

instead of:

ls -l/home/user/Documents

Both commands will produce the same output, but the first one is easier to read and type. References:

- * Linux Essentials - Linux Professional Institute (LPI), section 2.1.2
- * 2.1 Command Line Basics - Linux Professional Institute Certification Programs, slide 7.

NEW QUESTION # 60

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